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APR 7 1910

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1909

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1909

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Compliments of

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Phoenix, Ariz., September 15, 1909.

SIR: Complying with your letter of June 15, 1909, I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the progress, development, and condition of the affairs of the Territory of Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the year was one of general prosperity throughout the Territory and was marked by a substantial growth in the output of our mines and the product of our soil. None of our industries suffered disasters of any kind. On the contrary, nearly all of them, especially mining, farming, and stock growing, prospered. There was, therefore, a satisfactory increase in the wealth of our people. Labor found employment at good wages, and there was shown a gratifying tendency on the part of wage-earners to establish permanent homes where they may be employed. In some of our older mining camps a larger proportion of married men appear on the pay rolls than heretofore, and there has been, consequently, a corresponding demand for houses, which led to the erection of better and more substantial buildings and an increased interest in local affairs on the part of both employers and employees. The assurance that our great copper deposits are practically inexhaustible encourages home building and the making of permanent improvements.

STATEHOOD.

The people of the Territory are a unit in their desire for statehood. They not only desire it, but confidently expect to receive it at the next session of the present Congress. This confidence is based on declarations made in recent political platforms, the favorable consideration hitherto given to the efforts of the Territory to obtain admission by the House of Representatives and the seemingly growing sentiment in favor of early admission on the part of the Senate, and particularly upon the ground that in the light of the precedent Congress has hitherto set in the admission of new States, statehood is due us as a matter of fair and just treatment.

I feel sure that such opposition as there may be to our immediate admission will be overcome and in a large measure withdrawn with fuller information as to our fitness for statehood and a juster appreciation of the present rate of growth and progress we are making in every element necessary to constitute a great commonwealth and the still greater and more wonderful growth and progress which the future promises.

Our population has reached the size, our wealth has increased to the degree, and our educational, industrial, and commercial progress has attained such importance as to fully justify us in urging our immediate admission as a State as a matter of abstract justice and sound political principle.

POPULATION.

While it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the present population of the Territory, yet the school census, the registration and vote cast at the last election, and such information as is furnished by town and city directories and the post-office records give sufficient data from which an approximate estimate may be made.

From all the information I can obtain, I estimate the present population of the Territory to exceed somewhat 200,000. The bulk of our immigration has been from the Eastern States and those of the Middle West. It has been of such a kind as to maintain the high quality of our citizenship with respect to intelligence, morality, and industry. There is every indication that the coming year will see a remarkable influx of homeseekers of a desirable class into the Territory.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Territory maintains a prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial school, a university, two normal schools, and has provided for the erection and maintenance of a home for aged and infirm pioneers.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The legislature in 1907 passed an act which provided for the removal of the territorial prison from Yuma to the town of Florence. Work on the new prison was begun in 1908 and has now reached that degree of completeness which warrants the expectation that all of the prisoners now confined in the prison may be removed to the new prison during the month of September of this year. When completed the prison promises to be admirably adapted for the safe, sanitary, and economical keeping of its inmates. Much of the labor which has gone into the construction of the new prison has been furnished by the prison authorities, under authority of the board of control, from the prisoners who possessed the necessary strength and skill to perform such labor, and who could be employed in this way without danger of escape under such safeguarding as the prison authorities were able to give. The labor thus furnished has been entirely voluntary on the part of the prisoners, the inducement offered being a credit of one day on each man's term for each day of service he performs. The work furnished by the prisoners has in the main been satisfactory, and there has been little or no trouble in maintaining discipline and in guarding them while at work on the new prison. The experience thus had illustrates the value of regular employment in the management of prisoners confined in penal institutions. It is to be regretted that our legislature has heretofore failed to recognize this and to provide for the regular employment of territorial prisoners at some useful occupation.

On June 30, 1909, there were in the territorial prison 419 prisoners. There were received during the year 230 prisoners. The terms of

124 expired. Paroles were granted to 16 prisoners and a pardon to 1 prisoner. There were 5 deaths. Six escaped, 3 were transferred to the insane asylum, and 1 released by order of court. Of the inmates on June 30, 1909, 225 were men and 5 were women. By race they were classified as follows: Whites, 62; Mexicans, 142; Indians, 8; negroes, 13; Chinese, 1; and Japanese, 1.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Much-needed improvements have been under construction during the past year at the territorial asylum for the insane. A modern and well-equipped hospital is almost completed and ready for use. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the asylum, reports of the institution show that the patients have been well cared for and the percentage of those discharged is relatively high.

The number of inmates in the institution on June 30, 1909, was 325. Of these, 247 were males and 62 females. There were admitted 127 new patients during the year and 6 patients were recommitted. Forty-nine patients were discharged as cured, 21 were paroled, 41 died, and 6 escaped.

TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Territorial Industrial School is situated at Benson, in Cochise County. It is intended as a reformatory institution for incorrigible youths of both sexes, and also for delinquent boys and girls who are in need of discipline and training which such an institution can give. The reports for the last two years show but a slight increase in the number of inmates. At the close of the year there were 54 boys and 4 girls in the institution.

The maintenance of the Territorial Industrial School was regarded as more or less of an experiment for some years after its establishment. The success of the management in the reformation and training of the youths committed to it has been highly gratifying and fully justifies the expense of its maintenance.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

The university, which is situated at Tucson, shows a fairly satisfactory increase in attendance. The number of professors and instructors employed during the year was 40, and the total number of students in attendance was 201. Some improvements were made during the year under appropriations made for that purpose by the legislature. The university is now well equipped and in some respects, and particularly in its mining and scientific departments, affords exceptional facilities to students. With the growth of the Territory the institution is advancing in importance and bids fair ultimately to take rank with the leading universities of the country. In fact, it will not suffer at present from a comparison with a majority of similar institutions maintained by the States, except in the one matter of attendance.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Territory maintains two normal schools—one at Tempe, in Maricopa County, and the other at Flagstaff, in Coconino County. The former is the older and larger institution. During the year two new buildings, one used as an auditorium and gymnasium and the other as a dormitory, were built at Tempe, and other improvements were made.

During the year there were enrolled at the Tempe Normal School 251 students. The graduating class numbered 50. There were 21 professors and instructors.

At the Flagstaff Normal School there were enrolled during the year 98 pupils. The graduating class numbered 9. There were 7 professors and instructors.

Training schools are conducted by both institutions, the number entered at Tempe being 172 and at Flagstaff 58.

In connection with the Flagstaff Normal School there is held each year, beginning in July, a summer normal school. The delightful climate of Flagstaff during the summer months attracts teachers who wish to take special courses, as well as those who are preparing for the work of teaching. The summer normal this year has shown a marked increase in attendance and interest over former years.

Both institutions maintain a high standard of teaching, and the facilities furnished are equal to those of similar institutions elsewhere. A majority of the graduates from both engage in the work of teaching in the Territory and have been found to be as well equipped for that work as those teachers who hold diplomas from other normal schools of recognized standing. Of the graduating class of the Tempe Normal School for the year just ended all but two, and of the graduating class of the Flagstaff Normal School more than two-thirds, have secured positions as teachers in the territorial schools for the ensuing year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools are in excellent condition notwithstanding the growth of population in many districts beyond the immediate capacity of the schools. There are now 11 fully equipped high schools in the Territory. These are doing the same grade and character of work that high schools elsewhere are doing and their graduates enter the leading universities and colleges of the country without other preparation than they afford.

As a rule great care is exercised by school trustees to secure teachers of recognized ability and training to do the work of the high school, and the percentage of teachers in the primary and grade schools holding diplomas from normal schools and colleges is exceptionally high.

The following summary of the population and other school data is taken from the report of the superintendent of public instruction:

General comparative summary of school statistics for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Number of children—		
Between 6 and 21 years of age	34,299	36,729
Between 8 and 14 years of age	17,945	19,317
Native born, native parents	19,991	21,422
Native born, one parent foreign	3,728	4,038
Native born, both parents foreign	7,105	7,154
Foreign born	3,475	4,082
Enrolled in the public schools	26,314	27,639
Enrolled in high schools	709	969
Attending private, but no public schools	1,813	1,770
Who have not attended any school	5,463	10,083
Average daily attendance on the public schools	16,386	17,863
Average daily attendance on high schools	542	742
Percentage of school population enrolled	76	75
Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance	63	64

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

School districts	301	319
New school houses built	29	16
High schools (under special law)	8	11
Grammar schools	194	208
Primary schools	431	474
Volumes in school libraries	26,015	32,841

TEACHERS.

Male teachers employed	109	122
Female teachers employed	536	671
Teachers holding first-grade credentials	331	502
Teachers holding second-grade credentials	314	233
Average monthly salary:		
Male teachers	$99.50	$104.64
Female teachers	$75.06	$79.61

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.		
Territorial school fund	$66,338.00	$58,308.30
County taxes	402,964.27	399,057.89
School (poll) taxes	88,358.95	83,185.72
Licenses, fines, forfeitures, etc	30,158.49	23,789.20
Special taxes for maintaining schools, including high schools	51,353.90	117,993.06
Sales of school bonds for building purposes	118,632.75	161,044.44
Bond interest taxes	45,061.45	59,704.92
Miscellaneous sources	11,195.44	23,503.52
Total	814,062.25	926,587.05
EXPENDITURES.		
Public school buildings	142,654.45	150,461.37
Interest on bonded debts	44,442.19	44,818.25
Supervision	19,378.68	14,790.24
School maintenance	603,504.84	677,981.90
Miscellaneous	1,499.92	1,096.90
Total	811,473.08	889,148.66
Education deaf, dumb, and blind	1,650.00	1,705.05
Maintenance of normal school at Tempe	43,333.26	46,179.28
Maintenance of normal school at Flagstaff	17,148.22	17,734.36
Maintenance of university	37,851.81	35,881.96
Dormitory at Flagstaff Normal School	15,686.60	17,768.87
Buildings at Tempe Normal School	37,284.93	34,753.45
Total amount expended for education	964,427.90	1,043,171.63

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BONDED DEBT.

Lots, buildings, and furniture	$1,356,004	$1,534,506
Libraries	19,467	22,886
School apparatus	35,317	44,808
Total value of school property	1,409,788	1,611,201
Bonded debt of districts	766,937	815,937

IRRIGATION AND FARMING.

During the year the building of the Leguna dam was completed by the Reclamation Service and satisfactory progress was made toward the completion of the Roosevelt dam. It is now expected that the latter will be completed early in the year 1910. Meanwhile flood waters are being impounded and are being utilized for purposes of irrigation under the control of the Reclamation Service.

In most of the irrigated districts of the Territory water was fairly plentiful during the year and the crops have been good. In the Salt River Valley the distribution of water under the Reclamation Service has added greatly to its efficiency. A larger acreage was planted than for many years. Alfalfa and grain continue to be the principal crops grown. There is, however, a marked tendency toward the planting of other crops, and dairying and the feeding of stock is being more extensively practiced than formerly. Experiments in pasturing sheep on alfalfa fields have been made with a fair degree of success.

Fall lambing, in order to produce lambs for the early spring market, is being successfully tried. The fattening of cattle has long been practiced and will doubtless continue to be practiced as long as alfalfa growing in quantities shall be profitable.

In the irrigated districts prices for land have shown a material increase. This is specially true in the districts included within the government projects. There is a marked tendency to cut up the larger holdings of land into smaller tracts. This will be practiced more and more each year until ultimately lands under irrigation will be held in small tracts under a high degree of cultivation. Looking to the future it now appears that in a few years the land in the Salt River Valley and in the other irrigated districts along the Salt, Gila, and Colorado rivers will be given over to intensive farming and will be largely given to dairying, the raising of high-grade live stock, including ostriches, and to fruit and sugar-beet growing.

Where water for irrigation is abundant dairying is now a profitable business, and the home market for dairy products is practically unlimited and good prices for butter and cheese are had throughout the entire year. Successful dairying, however, requires the most economical and thorough utilization of the land in the production of alfalfa and other suitable feed for dairy cows, a careful selection of dairy stock, and the most approved methods of taking care of the milk and its products. It is gratifying to note that improved methods of dairying are being adopted throughout the Territory generally. A beginning has been made about Mesa and Tempe in the establishment of creameries and cheese and condensed-milk factories.

FRUIT GROWING.

Nearly every variety of fruit which may be grown in temperate and semitropical climates is successfully grown in the Territory.

The mountain valleys and uplands are well adapted to the growing of the apple, pear, plum, and similar fruits. At lower altitudes, and specially in the Salt River Valley, which includes the lower Gila, and along the Colorado River the growing of olives, citrus fruits, dates, and cantaloupes attracts most attention at present and commercially promises most for the future.

In the Salt River Valley north and east of Phoenix and about Mesa a number of new orange orchards were planted during the past year. For a number of years the young trees in these sections have uniformly done well and there has been no damage done by frost either to the fruit or to the trees.

A fairly large crop was harvested during the year and the superior quality of the fruit, together with the fact that it reached the market in November and December, account for the good prices which were received by the growers. Preparations are being made for the planting on both sides of the river and at various places in the valley of new orchards during the coming year. The pomelo, or grape fruit, is also attracting attention and is being extensively planted. A considerable quantity of this fruit was shipped during the last season which sold for high prices on account of its flavor, size, and desirable qualities.

In the vicinity of Yuma is produced an excellent lemon, and a large acreage will be planted to lemon and other citrus fruits at that place when the lands to be irrigated by the Leguna dam are reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

About Glendale on the north side and Mesa on the south side of the Salt River Valley the growing of cantaloupes has become a great industry. During this year 125 cars of cantaloupes were sent to the eastern markets. While there was some loss due to faulty methods of transportation, the shipments as a whole were successful and the prices realized most satisfactory.

SUGAR BEETS.

Sugar-beet growing, until this year, has been more or less of an experiment in Arizona. The organization of the Southwestern Land and Sugar Company and the completion of its factory at Glendale last fall led to the planting of about 4,000 acres of beets in the Salt River Valley. Notwithstanding the inexperience of most of the growers and mistakes made in planting and care of the beets the yield was quite gratifying. Many fields which were planted at the right season and properly cultivated and irrigated yielded over 20 tons per acre.

The per cent of sugar in the beets treated at the factory averaged about 16 per cent. The Glendale factory was able to run about sixty days, and the production of sugar from this run was approximately 6,000,000 pounds. For a first year's run, which is always more or less experimental, the results have been most encouraging, both to the company and to the growers. The coming year will see a larger acreage planted, probably limited only by the capacity of the factory to care for the crop. The price realized by the growers was $4.75 per ton delivered at the factory. It is estimated that the cost of growing beets averages $35 per acre.

DRY FARMING.

Portions of the Territory which may not be irrigated are undoubtedly capable of successful cultivation under modern methods of dry farming. On the Mongollon Plateau, in Coconino County, farming without irrigation has been followed for many years with good success.

During the past year a large number of homesteads have been taken up in the Sulphur Spring Valley and dry farming in an experimental way was begun with encouraging results. There seems no reason to doubt that with an altitude exceeding 4,000 feet and an average rainfall of 15 inches, many sections of the Territory now devoted wholly to sheep and cattle ranges may be profitably planted to grain and forage plants and to the growing of fruits such as the apple, pear, plum, and the many varieties of small fruits.

An experimental dry-farming station is greatly needed, and it is to be hoped that the Government may be able soon to establish and maintain such a station at some suitable point in the Territory. The necessity for such a station if dry farming is to be extensively attempted is apparent when it is considered that the conditions presented in this portion of the Southwest are quite different from those elsewhere where dry farming has been practiced. Dry farming within the Territory on any large scale until more and better information can be had as to its possibilities is out of the question, for the class of settlers who would be apt to settle on lands adapted to that purpose do not, as a rule, possess the means to enable them to experiment for themselves.

MINING.

The output of our mines during 1908 was the largest in our history, although, owing to the low price of copper which prevailed during the year, its money value fell below that of 1907.

The product was as follows:

Copper	pounds..	291,584,080
Gold	ounces..	136,059.105
Silver	do....	2,571,697.967
Lead	pounds..	2,995,183
Zinc	do....	2,457,099

The gross value of this product was $42,249,281.41.

The important copper-producing mines have without exception maintained their production, and in some instances show a substantial gain. Notwithstanding the enormous tonnage which the mines of Bisbee, Globe, Clifton, Morenci, and Jerome have hitherto yielded, none of these show any indication of exhaustion. On the contrary, the ore reserves are becoming larger and the evidences of permanency have been strengthened by the year's labor.

The newer fields, such as Courtland, Imperial, Helvetia, Twin Buttes, Miami, Ray, Superior, Saddle Mountain, London, and Swansea, are rapidly approaching the point when they will rival in production the older districts in the Territory. In some of these newer fields ore bodies of phenomenal size and value have been exposed.

Since the first of the year there has been a renewed activity in the search for workable ore bodies, both in the older and newer districts of the Territory. This activity has been stimulated by improved railroad facilities. The new camp of Courtland has been connected with the main line of the Southern Pacific and also with Douglas by branch lines of the Southern Pacific and El Paso and Southwestern roads. The country lying between Wickenburg and Parker, on the Colorado River, has been opened up to exploration and development by the building of the Arizona and California Railway, and many

promising properties are being worked. A branch road is being built from Bouse to Swansea, a distance of 24 miles, by the Clara Consolidated Mining Company, and when the road is completed it is expected that that company will begin the smelting of copper ores at the latter place.

Yavapai, Mohave, and Yuma counties contain the more important gold mines of the Territory. Although many properties in the Bradshaw district of Yavapai County were idle during the year owing to the temporary closing down of the Humboldt smelter, the Congress, McCabe, Poland, Interior, and Monica mines, and a few others maintained their production, in some instances showing an increase and others a decrease over the preceding year.

In Mohave County the product was affected to a considerable degree by the partial closing down of the Gold Roads mine during the installation of a new power plant and the construction of an enlarged mill. In the Gold Roads district the Tom Reed mine has assumed prominence as a producing property of great promise. Other prominent producers of the county during the year were the Grand Gulch, in the Bentley mining district, and the Union Basin mines, in the Wallapai district.

In Yuma County the King of Arizona and North Star mines, in the Kofa district, were the leading producers. The Little Butte mine at Bouse was engaged in regular shipments and a number of other properties along the Arizona and California Railway, as a result of the year's development, are expected to enter the list of producing properties within the next few months.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle and sheep growing are important industries in the Territory. During the year good ranges have been the rule and good prices have prevailed at home and in the eastern markets for both cattle and sheep. There has been no outbreak of contagious disease to contend with during the year.

The live-stock sanitary board in its report to me strongly recommends that the Government erect an adequate stock fence on the international line between this Territory and the Republic of Mexico to guard against infection of our cattle of the "Texas" or splenetic fever. The board also reports that in the southeastern part of Cochise County a quarantine against infected cattle has been effectually maintained by inclosing the area of the infected district by a fence put up and paid for by private capital and maintained by local stockmen. The inclosure is without authority of law, but the purpose sought is so beneficial and the fence has already proven to be such a valuable aid in the efforts of the board to keep out the infection that it earnestly appeals to the department not to disturb the fence on public lands surrounding the quarantined area. I join in both requests.

The board also recommends in its report that Congress enact a law which will admit of the acquisition of small tracts of desert land by stockmen and others who will sink wells to develop water for the watering of stock and other domestic uses. It is suggested that each entry of such land be confined to 40 acres in area and that no person shall be permitted to enter and receive patent for more than 320

acres under such an act. If properly safeguarded, such legislation would, in my opinion, be beneficial and tend to the utilization of large areas of public lands which can not otherwise be made available for grazing or other beneficial uses. I think the proposed legislation deserves careful consideration, and call special attention to the report of the board on this subject.

OSTRICH RAISING.

Ostrich growing as an industry originated in the Territory by the importation in the year 1892 of about 20 birds from California. Since then, and particularly during the last few years, the growth of the industry has been most remarkable. Indeed, the real facts are but little known outside of the immediate vicinity where ostrich farms are located.

There are now in the Salt River Valley more than 5,000 ostriches. This number constitutes over 80 per cent of all the ostriches in the United States.

While elsewhere in the United States the hatching and growing of young birds has not been successful owing to climatic conditions, the climate and feed of the Salt River Valley have been found to be specially well adapted to ostrich growing. During the past season nearly 2,000 young were hatched and these are now of sufficient size to insure their maturity without danger of serious loss. This record of hatching equals any reported from South Africa and exceeds that of any other ostrich district.

Under the favorable conditions of climate and feed reported in the Salt River Valley permitting of successful breeding of young and the production of a high quality of feathers the profits of the business are large.

The birds are plucked every eight months with an average yield from full-grown birds of 1 pound of feathers per bird to each plucking. The feathers are worth about $25 a pound in the market to the producer.

The annual cost of running ostriches in the Salt River Valley is about $10 per bird. Alfalfa constitutes the principal food, and an acre of alfalfa of average standing can support not less than 5 grown birds.

The ostrich when first hatched needs careful attention, but after the first few weeks of life it becomes hardy, and is thereafter singularly free from diseases of any kind. It matures at about four years, but its longevity is remarkable.

The industry promises to be a most important one in the Salt River Valley and other sections similarly situated, as the business seems capable of almost indefinite expansion, and the profits realized are such as to attract capital to the business.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard of the Territory has a strength of 636 men. Of this total 43 are officers and 593 are enlisted men. They make up a regiment of infantry of 10 companies and 1 troop of cavalry attached to the regiment.

Enlistments have been made with care and have been almost wholly from a class of young men whose character, intelligence, and soldierly qualities specially fit them for service in the command.

Most of the officers have seen actual service in the Spanish war and as a whole are men of high standing and soldierly qualities.

The command is specially well trained in field exercises and in encamping. It received commendation for its work in these respects at the joint maneuver camp at Austin, Tex., in 1907, and also at Atascadero, Cal., in 1908. It has participated in the national competition in target work at Camp Perry for the past four years, and, considering its size, has made each year, including the present, a most creditable showing.

GOOD ROADS.

The last legistature passed an act creating the office of territorial engineer and providing for the construction, maintenance and improvement of territorial roads and highways under the general supervision of the board of control. The act makes it the duty of the board of control for the years 1909 and 1910 to levy a territorial road tax, not to exceed 5 cents on each $100 of the assessed valuation of taxable property in all counties where no road work is being done, or to be done, on territorial roads during the period for which such is levied; and in counties where territorial roads are to be constructed during the period for which such tax is levied, a tax not exceeding 25 cents on each $100 of taxable property. The money thus raised is to be expended on territorial highways laid out by the board of control, under the supervision of the territorial engineer.

Under this act the board of control has designated two territorial highways. One of these will begin at the city of Tucson and run north to Florence; thence through Mesa and Tempe to Phoenix; thence north to Prescott; thence east, crossing the Verde at or near Camp Verde into the Mongollons; thence north through Flagstaff to the Grand Canyon. This road when completed will be one of the finest scenic highways in America. The other will begin at Yuma and run east parallel with the Gila to Phoenix; thence east by way of Roosevelt to Globe; thence through San Carlos and along the Gila to Clifton and Morenci. A branch of the latter road will run south from some desirable point in Graham County through the Sulphur Springs Valley to Douglas.

Ultimately it is hoped that additional roads will be built so as to make a complete system of highways connecting all the counties and important sections of the Territory.

Upon the determination of the board of control the boards of supervisors of the various counties were directed to levy a territorial road tax for the year 1909 in accordance with the following list:

Apache	$0.05	Navajo	$0.05
Cochise	.15	Pima	.15
Coconino	.25	Pinal	.25
Gila	.25	Santa Cruz	.05
Graham	.25	Yavapai	.25
Maricopa	.25	Yuma	.25
Mohave	.05		

Based upon the equalized assessed valuation of each county for the year 1909 the foregoing tax levy should raise approximately $166,852.23, provided that all taxes are collected.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

One of the important acts of the last legislature provided for the creation of the Arizona railway commission. The act provided for the appointment of three commissioners. Recognizing that the Territory has no power to confer upon such a commission the authority to fix rates and fares and to enforce the same, the act provides that the duties of the commission shall be to investigate on its own volition and on complaints of others the mode of operation of common carriers of freight and passengers doing business in the Territory, and whenever, after such investigation, it shall find that any rates or fares charged are excessive, unreasonable, or discriminatory, or in violation of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 11, 1887, and its amendments, or in violation of the rules and regulations and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it shall notify such common carrier or carriers, and request that such changes or corrections be made as are necesasry to conform to the findings of the commission. In case such common carrier or carriers shall fail or refuse to make any such change as requested within thirty days after such notice, it is made the duty of the commission to file, or cause to be prepared and filed, before the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint in the name of the Arizona railway commission against the common carrier or carriers so notified, and to prosecute the same to a final hearing.

Under this act a commission was appointed by Governor Kibbey and confirmed by the territorial council. During the short time the commission has had since its organization to determine its worth, its work has been such as to warrant the belief and expectation that it will prove a most useful agency in supplementing the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Territory.

HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION.

By an act of the legislature approved March 11, 1909, a commission consisting of three members, to be known as the "Arizona horticultural commission" was provided for.

The commission is authorized to employ an entomologist and to establish horticultural districts within the Territory and to appoint quarantine inspectors for the same, whose duties are to inspect orchards, nurseries, trees, plants, and vines and all fruit-packing houses, storerooms and sales rooms, and other places or articles in their jurisdiction and to notify the owner or owners, or persons in charge of the same, of any infection or pests injurious to plants, trees, or vines which they may find and to require eradication and destruction of such insects or other pests within a time to be specified.

Other provisions of the act empower the commission to establish a quarantine against the importation into the Territory of infected trees, plants, vines, and fruits and to publish each year a list of persons, farms, and nurseries and countries whose fruits, trees, shrubs, plants, vines, etc., are under quarantine. While the power thus conferred upon the commission is drastic, yet the necessity of carefully guarding our orchards and vineyards from infection is so great as to require the most careful supervision and inspection on the part of the Territory through some agency possessed of authority to act

promptly and vigorously wherever and whenever the safety of our horticultural interests require such action. Our orchards and vineyards have thus far escaped serious infection and it is hoped that through the work of the commission future infection will be prevented and existing plant diseases be eradicated.

HISTORIAN.

Appreciating the importance of collecting and perpetuating existing data needed for an accurate and comprehensive history of the Territory, the last legislature created the office of historian and made ample provision for the expenses of his office, including his salary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The secretary of the Territory in his report to this office states that there are at present 106 insurance companies authorized to transact business in the Territory, of which there are 63 fire insurance companies, 21 life insurance companies, 16 miscellaneous insurance companies, and 6 underwriting agencies.

During the past fiscal year only 1 insurance company, the New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company of New Jersey, withdrew from the Territory, while 9 new companies were admitted, of which there were 5 fire, 1 life, 2 casualty, and 1 underwriting company.

The premium receipts collected by the various companies doing business in the Territory during the year ended December 31, 1908, aggregated $1,541,821.72 as against $1,439,905.16 in the previous year.

In compliance with the insurance laws of the Territory a tax of 2 per cent was levied on this amount by the secretary. This tax amounted to $30,836.34, which was $2,038.24 in excess of the amount collected during the previous year. This amount was covered into the territorial treasury and placed to the credit of the school fund.

In addition to the insurance companies there are 11 surety and bonding companies entered in the Territory. The law requires that all companies of this nature must file with the governor quarterly financial statements showing their assets and liabilities. These statements disclose, as a general rule, a satisfactory financial standing and profitable business.

INCORPORATIONS.

For the year ended June 30, 1909, the fees received by the Territory through the office of the territorial auditor from the organizers of corporations amounted to $41,307.90, as against $45,245.50 for the year 1908. While this revenue is of considerable benefit to the Territory, I feel that legislation should be enacted placing restrictions upon the formation of corporations which would make it impossible for the creation of "tramp corporations" or the perpetration of frauds upon investors in shares and upon creditors of such organizations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

With a view to perfecting an accurate classification of the births, deaths, and other statistics of the Territory's health and sanitary condition the twenty-fifth legislature enacted a modification of what is

known as the "model law" for the registration of births and deaths and established the office of territorial registrar of vital statistics. The law also provides for local registrars who make returns of local conditions throughout the Territory to the county registrar, who in turn reports to the territorial registrar.

While this law has only been in force during the past few months its many advantages have already been felt, and by careful compliance with its provisions the various health boards under the supervision of the territorial registrar will in another year have made remarkable progress toward the betterment of sanitary conditions throughout the Territory. From the limited statistics now at hand the records show the total number of births during the past fiscal year to be 1,987, while the total number of deaths during the same period amounts to 1,810, as classified by the following table:

Deaths in the Territory for the year ended June 30, 1909.

County.	Cause of death.								Total.
	Typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Diph-theria.	Tuber-culosis.	Pneu-monia.	All other causes.	
Apache				13		8	3	26	50
Cochise	3			3	1	36	40	182	265
Coconino	1					6	8	22	37
Gila	3				6	15	8	71	103
Graham	10			3		7	16	71	107
Maricopa	7	1		1	1	203	17	199	429
Mohave	1					6		15	22
Navajo	1	1		2	3	3	4	25	39
Pima	3		3	1	4	147	43	282	483
Pinal	1			3	2	2	5	13	26
Santa Cruz							4	20	24
Yavapai	4				4	35	8	110	161
Yuma	1					12	7	44	64
Total	35	2	3	26	21	480	163	1,080	1,810

Total births, 1,987.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The financial condition of the Territory continues to be most satisfactory. While the cash balance in the treasury on June 30, 1909, was but $376,704.88, as compared with $436,324.51 on June 30, 1908, this does not indicate a falling off in the Territory's revenue, as the receipts for the past year have exceeded those of the previous year by $92,662.62, the receipts for the year ended June 30, 1909, being $915,490.20, as against $882,827.58 for the previous year.

The excessive expenditures made necessary by appropriations of the twenty-fourth legislature and the natural increases in the cost of civil government have absorbed to a large extent the funds on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. The expenditures show an increase over the previous year of $239,915.98; in other words, during the year ended June 30, 1908, these expenditures aggregated $749,454.50, while in the year just ended they amounted to $989,370.48.

The increase in revenue was largely the result of a substantial increase in the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory, added to which were the following increases derived from special sources and not taken into account in making estimates of required revenue:

Agricultural college fund	$5,000.00
Insurance tax	2,163.99
Live-stock sanitary board	1,683.70
National forest reserve fund	25,323.35
Total	34,171.04

Deducting this from the total increased revenue of $92,662.62 will leave an actual gain in revenue for the past fiscal year of $58,491.58.

In the matter of increased expenditures the following items of a similar character must be taken into consideration and eliminated:

License and inspection fund	$5,013.11
Agricultural college fund	5,000:00
National forest reserve fund	25,323.35
Total	35,336.45

Deducting this amount from the total increased expenditures of $239,915.98 will leave an actual increase in expenditures for the past fiscal year of $204,579.53.

The chief causes for this increase in expenditures are made up as follows: General fund, cost of the twenty-fifth legislative assembly session, and new appropriations made immediately available; asylum for the insane, new hospital building; Tempe Normal School, new gymnasium and auditorium building; Northern Arizona Normal School, new dormitory building; University of Arizona, new science building; Territorial Industrial School, 1,500-foot drilled well and general repairs; Florence prison, new construction throughout.

In addition to the above there has been an increased cost of maintenance in nearly all institutions, due to their natural growth. In the case of the increased cost of maintenance of the territorial prison, aside from the increased population of the prison, the necessity of maintaining practically two separate institutions during the period of construction of the new prison at Florence has almost doubled the probable cost of maintenance of one institution. With the completion of the Florence prison the prison at Yuma will be abandoned with the result that the per capita cost of maintenance will show a very marked reduction.

Likewise the new additions being erected at the asylum for the insane and the installation of modern methods and up-to-date equipment will tend to minimize the per capita cost of maintenance in that institution as well as to raise the standard of treatment, resulting in more comfort for the inmates and a greater percentage of cures.

Under present conditions the maintenance cost of the territorial industrial school can not be reduced, but the tendency will be toward an increase owing to the dilapidated condition of the present buildings and the necessity for excessive charges for repairs.

The following itemized statement, taken from the treasurer's report, shows the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year:

Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General	$155,665.76	$164,069.04
Agricultural college	35,000.00	35,000.00
Asylum for insane	48,238.49	46,604.08
Asylum interest	1,168.25	975.00
Asylum for insane improvement	25,806.23	29,925.06
Capitol building	3,800.00	4,462.94
Capitol interest	5,443.45	2,650.00
Interest fund	165,725.47	137,774.13
Industrial school	27,343.03	18,499.49
Industrial school improvement	8,960.89	7,969.44
License and inspection	16,653.23	17,829.15
Northern Arizona Normal School	17,732.53	17,980.06
Northern Arizona Normal Dormitory	17,619.46	20,489.57
Prison	71,909.60	103,992.38
Prison building	33,072.71	79,705.79
Ranger	30,001.01	19,061.47
Redemption World's Fair bonds	6,278.22	.....
Redemption 6 per cent bonds	13,768.45	15,000.00
Tempe Normal School	40,747.19	42,086.64
Tempe Normal School building	30,183.09	34,710.70
Territorial School	64,936.89	62,422.58
University	33,462.04	35,495.20
University building	.....	39,827.06
University interest (par. 3663)	.....	1,250.00
University interest (act 47 of 1903)	.....	550.00
University improvement	21,142.94	.....
National forest school and road	42,631.27	42,631.27
Total	917,490.20	980,961.06

The territorial treasurer is authorized by law to deposit public funds in the banks of the Territory, the bank in each case being required to furnish bonds to insure the Territory against loss.

During the past year the average amount of territorial funds on deposit was $406,138.81, on which the banks were required to pay interest to the amount of $7,371.20. At the close of the year the funds on deposit were as follows:

Territorial funds on deposit June 30, 1909.

The Bank of Arizona, Prescott	$96,434.65
The Phoenix National Bank	19,808.20
The National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix	27,976.70
The Prescott National Bank	20,770.10
The Bank of Bisbee	68,053.48
First National Bank of Bisbee	25,162.02
Miners and Merchants' Bank, Bisbee	12,871.14
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Clifton	5,005.41
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Solomonville	3,572.88
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Globe	10,161.42
First National Bank of Globe	20,000.00
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Company, Tucson	13,210.27
Navajo County Bank, Winslow	15,539.08
First National Bank, Clifton	5,043.46
Mesa City Bank	5,160.26
Bank of Safford	10,000.00
Bank of Benson	772.85
Consolidated National Bank of Tucson	12,804.68
The Guaranty Trust Company, New York	67,679.13
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York	150.00
Total	440,175.73

TERRITORIAL DEBT.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of the twenty-fourth legislative assembly a fund has been maintained by proper tax levy for the redemption of the 6 per cent territorial funding bonds maturing in the year 1913. During the past year 15 of these bonds have been redeemed, which has brought the net territorial debt to $997,972.43, the lowest it has been in many years.

In addition to the bonds redeemed during the past year there has accumulated $13,414.67 for the redemption of bonds as shown by the following statements:

Redemption fund, 6 per cent bonds, for the year ended June 30, 1909.

Receipts:	
Apache County	$167.21
Cochise County	3,429.38
Coconino County	613.80
Gila County	946.72
Graham County	1,430.37
Maricopa County	2,424.26
Mohave County	276.98
Navajo County	283.53
Pima County	1,217.15
Pinal County	400.57
Santa Cruz County	337.92
Yavapai County	1,801.98
Yuma County	438.58
	13,768.45
Balance July 1, 1908	2,452.87
Total	16,221.32
Disbursements	15,000.00
Balance June 30, 1909	1,221.32

Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds, for the year June 30, 1909.

Receipts:	
Apache County	$76.18
Cochise County	1,564.40
Coconino County	284.58
Gila County	426.00
Graham County	650.42
Maricopa County	1,105.29
Mohave County	125.44
Navajo County	133.80
Pima County	555.24
Pinal County	182.65
Santa Cruz County	153.22
Yavapai County	820.74
Yuma County	200.49
	6,278.45
Balance July 1, 1909	5,914.90
Balance June 30, 1909	12,193.35

It is to be regretted that no further provision was made by the recent legislature for the retirement of the territorial debt at its various periods of maturity. The Territory is in better condition financially to-day than at any other previous period. Every current

obligation is promptly met by cash payment, and there is every prospect that with economy this condition will continue. Only six years ago the legislature deemed it necessary to order an issue of territorial bonds in order to meet a projected outlay of $11,000 for the university. Since that time the most extraordinary appropriations ever made in the history of the Territory have been met and cared for without the necessity of a bond issue and with a lower rate of taxation than was ever known under the old system. But a further consideration of our financial policy looking beyond the present to the future brings us to the realization that serious thought should be given to devising a safe plan for retiring our funded debt as it matures. The city and county funded indebtedness remains the same as last year, making the total bonds outstanding in the amount of $3,098,275.29, as shown by the following statements:

Itemized statement of bonded indebtedness of Territory, by issues.

Date of bond issue.	Account of which bonds were issued.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount.
		Years.	*Per cent.*	
Jan. 15, 1888	Territorial indebtedness	25	6	$53,000.00
July 1, 1892	Territorial exhibit at World's Fair	20	5	30,000.00
July 15, 1892	Territorial, county, and city indebtedness	20–50	5	2,000,000.00
Jan. 15, 1896	Territorial and county indebtedness	20–50	5	300,000.00
June 1, 1898	Construction capitol building	20–50	5	100,000.00
Jan. 2, 1902	Improvements, University of Arizona	20	5	25,000.00
Jan. 1, 1903	Territorial exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition	20	5	30,000.00
Jan. 15, 1903	Matured bonds, Territory and counties	20–50	5	92,000.00
Do	Judgment indebtedness, Pima County railroad bonds	20–50	3	318,275.29
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements, asylum for the insane	20–50	5	20,000.00
July 15, 1904	Matured bonds, Territory and counties	20–50	5	94,000.00
Mar. 1, 1905	Expenses, university experiment station	10–20	5	11,000.00
Jan. 15, 1906	Matured bonds of Pima County	20–50	4	25,000.00
	Total bonds outstanding			3,098,275.29
	City and county indebtedness, funded			2,100,302.86
	Net territorial debt			997,972.43

RECAPITULATION.

City and county indebtedness, funded	$2,100,302.86
Territorial debt, funded	781,972.43
World's Fair	30,000.00
Construction, capitol building	100,000.00
Improvements, University of Arizona	25,000.00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition	30,000.00
Improvements, asylum for the insane	20,000.00
University experiment station	11,000.00
Total	3,098,275.29

Bonded city, county, and territorial debt, segregated, June 30, 1909.

Apache County	$43,475.50	Yuma County	$88,791.11
Coconino County	159,000.99	Prescott city	91,261.90
Graham County	147,364.70	Tucson city	27,423.71
Gila County	44,781.36	Tombstone city	13,812.38
Maricopa County	281,636.43	Navajo County	38,000.00
Mohave County	105,363.29	Santa Cruz County	31,000.00
Pima County	553,515.34	Territorial indebtedness	997,972.43
Pinal County	136,138.08		
Yavapai County	338,740.07	Total debt	3,098,275.29

Tax levies of counties and cities to cover interest on their respective funded debts.

County or city.	Total interest.	Tax levy per $100 valuation.
Apache County	$2,173.68	$0.20
Coconino County	7,950.06	.20
Gila County	2,239.08	.05
Graham County	7,368.24	.10
Maricopa County	14,061.82	.10
Mohave County	5,268.16	.38
Navajo County	1,900.00	.15
Pima County	21,060.26	.30
Pima County (previous year)	35,000.28	.48
Pinal County	6,806.90	.30
Santa Cruz County	1,550.00	.08
Yavapai County	16,937.00	.19
Yuma County	4,439.56	.15
Prescott city	4,563.10	.20
Tombstone city	690.62	.28
Tucson city	1,371.20	.04

BANKS.

The year just ended has been one of the most prosperous ever known to the banks of the Territory. There were no failures recorded during the year. Two banks, the Citizens' Bank of Globe and the bank of Charles M. Renaud, at Pearce, voluntarily closed their business. The Graham County State Bank was absorbed by the Bank of Safford, at Safford, and the banking business of the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, of Wilcox, was reorganized into the Wilcox Bank and Trust Company. Six new territorial banks were opened during the year under most favorable surroundings.

The same prosperous condition has existed in all of the building and loan associations of the Territory. The Tucson Building and Loan Association was absorbed by the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, and the Mesa Building and Loan Association was organized at Mesa, Ariz.

At the close of the fiscal year there were the following number of financial institutions operating in the Territory:

Territorial banks	33
Branches of territorial banks	12
National banks	13
Building and loan associations	7
Total	65

The following abstracts of reports of the condition of territorial and national banks and building and loan associations for the years 1908 and 1909 give a comprehensive idea of the increase in the financial condition of the Territory:

Abstract of reports of the condition of territorial banks of Arizona.

	May 14, 1908 (29 banks).	June 23, 1909 (33 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	$5,694,853.04	$6,322,697.79
Bonds, stocks, and other securities	923,976.79	1,050,122.28
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	616,663.11	650,273.69
Expense account	91,772.69	153,530.40
Cash and due from banks	3,037,202.20	4,121,222.93
Total	10,364,467.83	12,297,847.09

Abstract of reports of the condition of territorial banks of Arizona—Continued.

	May 14, 1908 (29 banks).	June 23, 1909 (33 banks).
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$1,103,300.00	$1,213,450.00
Surplus	429,853.28	561,886.92
Undivided profits	330,123.19	399,084.91
Deposits and due banks	8,217,199.07	9,985,775.20
Bills rediscounted and bills payable	283,992.29	137,650.06
Total	10,364,467.83	12,297,647.09

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks in Arizona.

	May 14, 1908 (12 banks).	June 23, 1909 (13 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	$3,806,275.95	$3,991,826.81
United States bonds	844,150.00	1,020,539.37
Securities, etc	643,621.88	636,859.21
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	311,978.71	304,741.61
Cash and due from banks	2,328,718.41	3,432,308.55
Total	7,934,744.95	9,386,275.55
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	705,000.00	930,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	735,749.59	796,750.77
Circulation	578,400.00	692,960.00
Deposits and due banks	5,887,235.11	6,963,735.33
Bills payable and other liabilities	28,360.25	2,829.45
Total	7,934,744.95	9,386,275.55
DEPOSITS.		
Territorial banks	8,217,199.07	[a] 6,963,735.33
National banks	5,887,235.11	[a] 9,985,773.20
Total	14,104,434.18	[a] 16,849,510.53

[a] June 22, 1909.

Increase, year ending June 30, 1909, $2,845,076.35.

Comparative condensed statements of building and loan associations.

	May 14, 1908.	June 23, 1909.
RESOURCES.		
Loans on real estate	$814,672.60	$726,205.78
Loans on stock	23,024.58	18,774.42
Real estate	12,984.41	29,575.62
Sundry accounts	67,479.62	22,177.91
Cash on hand	10,031.92	50,618.48
Total	928,193.13	847,352.21
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock, accumulating	781,423.21	653,612.04
Undivided profits	16,020.75	33,450.15
Sundry accounts	53,955.02	5,019.54
Bills payable	76,794.15	155,270.48
Total	928,193.13	847,352.21

TAXATION.

Notwithstanding the increase of $2,046,521.07 in the aggregate valuation of taxable property within the Territory, the extraordinary appropriations and public improvements made by the twenty-fifth

legislature have increased the tax rate from 75 to 80 per cent on each $100 of assessed values. The sudden and unusual decline in the price of copper caused a perceptible falling off in the valuation of mines for the purpose of taxation.

Upon recovering from the shock of the first decline the output was increased to the fullest capacity with the result that the last half of the year found the mines of the Territory on substantially the same footing as during the previous year. All other property within the Territory has shown a material increase in valuation, the most conspicuous of which has been in the Salt River Valley, by means of which Maricopa County shows an advance of $1,745,961.13 over 1908.

The rate of taxation in the several counties for local purposes—county government, county improvements, and interest on that portion of the public debt which is of local origin—continues in most cases to decrease, the increase of the rate, wherever an increase is shown, being due in part to the levy for the building of a territorial highway as provided for in the good-roads legislation, and to the extraordinary appropriations for the various public improvements.

The following is a comparative statement of the rates of taxation in the several counties during the past five years:

Rate of taxation, 1905–1909.

County.	Total tax per $100.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Apache	$4.00	$3.75	$3.70	$3.10	$3.80
Cochise	2.90	2.65	2.00	2.00	2.30
Coconino	2.90	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.25
Gila	3.25	3.22	3.50	2.84	3.30
Graham	3.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.15
Maricopa	2.50	2.10	2.15	2.16	3.02
Mohave	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.75	4.00
Navajo	3.95	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.20
Pima	3.25	2.85	2.80	3.05	3.50
Pinal	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.10
Santa Cruz	3.95	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.85
Yavapai	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.30	2.40
Yuma	4.50	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.45

Tax levy for the year 1909 on each $100.

General fund (par. 3831, R. S. 1901)	$0.1864
Interest, World's Fair bonds (act 103, laws 1891)	.0020
Sinking fund, redemption World's Fair bonds (act 103, laws 1891)	.0080
Interest, St. Louis Exposition bonds (act 86, laws 1901)	.0020
Asylum for the Insane interest fund (act 73, laws 1903)	.0013
Capitol interest fund (act 9, laws 1897)	.0070
Six per cent funding bond redemption fund (chap. 100, sec. 14, laws 1907)	.0170
University interest fund (par. 3663, R. S. 1901)	.0016
University interest fund (act 45, laws 1903)	.0007
Interest fund (par. 2047, organic law of Arizona)	.0500
Territorial Industrial School fund (chap. 106, sec. 2, laws 1909)	.0280
Prison fund (chap. 106, sec. 3, laws 1909)	.0720
Prison building fund (chap. 97, sec. 6, laws 1907)	.0380
Prison building fund (chap. 107, sec. 1, laws 1909)	.0760
Asylum for the Insane fund (chap. 106, sec. 1, laws 1909)	.0680
Asylum for the Insane improvement fund (chap. 107, sec. 4, laws 1909)	.0070
Territorial school fund (chap. 67, sec. 6, laws 1907)	.0300
Tempe Normal School fund (chap. 106, sec. 4, laws 1909)	.0500
Tempe Normal School building fund (chap. 107, sec. 15, laws 1909)	.0120
Northern Arizona Normal School fund (chap. 106, sec. 5, laws 1909)	.0230
Northern Arizona Normal School improvement fund (chap. 107, sec. 14, laws 1909)	.0140

University fund (chap. 106, sec. 6, laws 1909)	$0.0450
University building fund (chap. 107, sec. 16, laws 1909)	.0150
Pioneer's Home building fund (chap. 107, sec. 9, laws 1909)	.0320
Florence bridge fund (chap. 107, sec. 10, laws 1909)	.0140
Total territorial tax levy	.80

Total valuation, by counties, for the year 1909.

Apache	$1,398,035.91
Cochise	19,263,032.72
Coconino	4,463,174.89
Gila	5,721,392.74
Graham	8,182,337.97
Maricopa	16,010,716.66
Mohave	1,661,246.23
Navajo	1,467,979.97
Pima	7,737,374.94
Pinal	2,491,760.02
Santa Cruz	2,197,934.33
Yavapai	9,639,088.91
Yuma	3,512,328.87
	83,746,403.96
Exemption	1,062,341.40
Total subject to taxation	82,684,062.56

Comparative statement of total tax rolls for the years 1906–1909.

County.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Apache	$1,116,714.53	$1,070,827.91	$1,085,918.55	$1,398,035.91
Cochise	13,487,870.74	20,739,715.55	20,128,808.97	19,263,032.72
Coconino	3,604,140.60	3,808,059.09	4,302,299.43	4,463,174.89
Gila	4,282,240.92	4,797,387.28	5,571,501.01	5,721,392.74
Graham	6,633,393.00	7,576,943.12	8,199,123.03	8,182,337.97
Maricopa	11,754,883.61	13,414,572.40	14,264,755.53	16,010,716.66
Mohave	1,418,394.63	1,641,181.84	1,619,098.11	1,661,246.23
Navajo	1,679,724.92	1,715,726.06	1,844,872.63	1,467,979.97
Pima	5,585,608.00	6,916,973.48	7,230,446.02	7,737,374.94
Pinal	1,927,956.44	2,096,228.01	2,479,415.37	2,491,760.02
Santa Cruz	1,664,341.07	1,641,414.34	1,731,905.05	2,197,934.33
Yavapai	7,636,377.70	9,722,166.77	10,244,987.80	9,639,088.91
Yuma	2,155,316.41	2,564,053.26	2,639,072.09	3,512,328.87
Total valuation	62,946,962.57	77,705,251.11	81,342,203.59	83,746,403.96
Less exemption	719,329.03	333,095.00	704,662.10	1,062,341.40
Total value for assessment	62,227,633.54	77,372,156.11	80,637,541.49	82,684,062.56

Aggregate valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1909.

Description of property.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Cultivated land, acres	438,769.82	$7,372,450.92
Cultivated land, irrigated, do	38,837	1,063,523.00
Uncultivated land, do	461,535.38	2,526,297.57
Railroad land grants, do	2,141,434.65	657,354.10
Other land grants, do	547,282.19	419,147.80
Productive patented mines, number	624	10,319,280.48
Improvements		1,627,870.00
Nonproductive patented mines, acres	69,929,596	2,754,663.33
Improvements		1,185,458.00
Patented mill sites, number	87	13,400.00
Improvements		13,650.00
Productive unpatented mines and mining claims, number	60	243,044.20
Improvements		119,520.00
Improvements on nonproductive unpatented mines and mining claims		417,301.76
Smelters (not included in improvements on mines and mining claims as classified above)		2,515,485.99
Town and city lots, number	30,774	10,211,909.12
Improvements		11,089,686.10
Banks		1,809,426.96

Aggregate valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1909—Continued.

Description of property.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Horses:		
Range.....number..	18,055	$199,495.00
Work.....do....	15,294	609,641.00
Saddle.....do....	10,907	279,117.50
Stallions.....do....	233	29,273.00
Mules.....do....	1,884	79,253.00
Asses.....do....	1,711	11,459.00
Cattle:		
Range and stock.....do....	393,267	4,024,559.00
Beef.....do....	2,250	45,130.00
Milch cows.....do....	12,858	302,795.00
Bulls.....do....	3,222	82,614.00
Sheep.....do....	578,876	1,214,138.00
Goats.....do....	170,588	148,468.50
Swine.....do....	4,241	13,239.50
Railroads, standard gauge, main line.....miles..	1,007.58	10,042,710.80
Railroads, standard gauge, main line (estimated).....do....	386.76	2,591,579.64
All other property.....	.....	9,583,426.69
Calves.....number..	3,567	17,835.00
Ostriches.....do....	2,281	112,200.00
Total.....	.....	83,746,403.96
Less exemptions.....	.....	1,062,341.40
Total subject to taxation.....	.....	82,684,062.56

Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1909.

Name.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Total.
Southern Pacific	392.5	$14,500.00	$5,691,250.00
El Paso and Southwestern	89.4	12,000.00	1,072,800.00
Old Dominion Copper Co	4	10,750.00	43,000.00
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern	125.41	9,000.00	1,128,690.00
Grand Canyon	66.45	6,021.82	400,150.00
Maricopa and Phoenix	43.26	7,000.00	302,820.00
Arizona and New Mexico	40	6,700.00	278,000.00
Arizona Commercial Copper Co	4	6,500.00	26,000.00
New Mexico and Arizona	87.80	6,500.00	570,700.00
Morenci Southern	18	5,500.00	99,000.00
United Verde and Pacific	29.69	5,500.00	163,295.00
Western Arizona	21.57	3,600.00	77,652.00
Arizona Copper Co. (Coronado Rwy.)	7.5	3,000.00	22,500.00
Twin Buttes	28	2,352.00	65,856.00
Arizona and Colorado	15.8	2,291.00	36,197.80
Saginaw and Manistee	7	2,000.00	14,000.00
Central Arizona	18	2,000.00	36,000.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	5.6	2,000.00	11,200.00
Congress Consolidated Copper Co	3.6	1,000.00	3,600.00
	1,007.58	.....	10,042,710.80
The Pullman Co	.....	.....	101,937.10
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rwy. Co. (estimated)	386.76	.....	2,591,597.64
Total	.....	.....	12,736,227.54

Valuation of railroad property for the year 1909, determined by the territorial board on railroads, which is exempt from taxation by territorial statute, or in which the rate of taxation is fixed by act of Congress.

Name	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Total.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	386.76	$14,500.00	$5,608,020.00
El Paso and Southwestern	59.3	12,000.00	711,600.00
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix	195.27	9,000.00	1,757,430.00
Prescott and Eastern	26.4	6,000.00	158,400.00
Arizona Southern	20	6,000.00	120,000.00
Bradshaw Mountain	35.65	5,500.00	196,075.00
Arizona and California	106.84	4,500.00	480,708.00
Phoenix and Eastern	95.261	5,000.00	476,305.00
	925.49	.....	9,508,610.00
Less estimated taxable valuation of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rwy. Co	.....	.....	2,591,579.64
Total	.....	.....	6,917,030.36

Gross product of the mines and mining claims of Arizona for the year 1908.

[Compiled from the verified statements filed with the territorial auditor, in compliance with chapter 20, laws 1907.]

Name of company.	Location.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Total value.
		Pounds.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co	Bisbee	82,533,145	8,352.027	530,492.410	182,677		$11,361,726.12
Calumet and Arizona Mining Co	do	28,198,669	7,628.083	155,802.690			3,964,516.21
Superior and Pittsburg Copper Co	do	21,924,359	1,267.026	182,773.280			3,018,580.04
Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co	do	301,359					39,803.50
Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.)	Tombstone		3,308.000	299,597.000	1,721,974	231,083	309,999.21
The Commonwealth Mining and Milling Co	Pearce		3,417.450	416,941.850			291,050.83
Copper Bell Mines	Turquoise district	63,225	517.144	25,849.950			32,705.45
Herschall Mining Co	Tombstone						19,607.73
Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co	Globe	30,308,223	2,313.000	65,486.000			4,085,538.30
The United Globe Mines	do	2,599,153	17.000	29,308.000			359,140.89
The Gibson Copper Co	do	1,270,211		2.000			167,770.51
Arizona Commercial Copper Co	do	595,693		9,354.540			83,624.36
Warrior Copper Co	do	1,099,234				[a] 707,500	151,798.09
Copper and Silver Zone Mines	do	248		17,264.280			9,159.33
Globe Consolidated Copper Co		85,095	70.550	101.590	[a] 896,040	[b] 279,378	18,451.75
Superior and Boston Copper Co	Globe	1,143,864	27,080.000				165,397.56
Goodwin Mines	do	50,263					6,638.73
Arizona Copper Co. (Ltd.)	Clifton	34,694,918					4,582,504.76
Detroit Copper Mining Co	Morenci	23,621,996					3,119,993.23
Shannon Copper Co	Clifton	16,281,983	925.641	50,189.550			2,196,189.51
New England and Clifton Copper Co	do	1,275,235		18,067.221			177,982.76
Standard Copper Mines	do	398,143					52,586.73
Standard Consolidated Copper Co	do	154,271		8,242.000			24,733.16
Ash Peak Mining Co	Duncan			35,495.000			18,764.08
Stargo Mines	Copper Mountain district.		72.822	12,453.110			8,088.44
Relief Gold Mining Co	Phoenix		327.000				6,759.09
Gold Road Mining and Exploration Co	Gold Road		3,114.900	1,827.200			65,350.91
Chloride Gold Mining Co	Kingman		189.500	3,153.333	10,414		6,021.34
Grand Gulch Mining Co	Bentley district	321,843		1,997.000			43,564.71
Union Basin Mining Co	Walapai district		334.610	7,536.090	20,069	651,538	42,534.86
Tom Reed Gold Mines Co	San Francisco district		8,512.696	3,502.960			177,809.24
Victor Gold Mining Co	do		1,747.650				36,123.93
The Imperial Copper Co	Imperial	6,610,985		96,614.000			924,252.92
Oxide Copper Co	Silverbell	49,676		103.790			6,616.18
The Helvetia Copper Co	Helvetia	270,000					35,661.60
The Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Co	Twin Buttes	963,000		6,745.000			130,758.71
El Tiro Copper Co	Silverbell	51,536					6,806.87
Mohawk Gold Mines Co	Mammoth		585.900	117.000			12,172.40
Frank and Josephine Powers	Harshaw			14,213.561			7,513.76
United Verde Copper Co	Jerome	36,183,089	20,334.027	494,574.250			5,460,818.47
Ideal Mining and Development Co	McCabe	116,012	2,812.300	25,107.450			86,725.89

The Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.)	Congress		8,865.830	16,785.884			192,130.39
Poland Mining Co	Poland	18,672	3,178.000	8,596.000	108,999	[a] 232,558	77,859.00
Tiger Gold Co	Harrington		1,823.609	3,639.758		[a] 237,875	40,212.79
Octave Mining Co	Octave		5,404.000	5,411.000	38,914	[a] 71,532	116,374.37
Interior Mining and Trust Co	Wickenburg		4,200.000				86,814.00
Monica Mines Co	Weaver district		1,934.000	1,100.000			40,557.28
Savoy Mining Co	Tiger district		110.000	16,148.000	[a] 16,096	45,635	11,600.30
The King of Arizona Co	Kofa		11,319.210	4,623.350			236,412.15
Harqua Hala Mining Co	Harqua Hala		892.140	231.000			18,562.65
A. B. Rogers, manager	Kofa		5,404.990	2,260.870			112,916.32
Total		291,584,080	136,059.105	2,571,697.967	2,995,183	2,457,099	42,249,281.41

[a] Iron.

[b] Sulphur.

Summary of assessed valuation by general classifications.

Land and improvements	$12,038,773.39
All mining property	19,209,673.76
Town and city lots and improvements	23,111,022.18
All live stock	7,169,217.50
Railroads	12,634,290.44
All other property	9,583,426.69
Total valuation of all property	83,746,403.96
Less exemptions	1,062,341.40
Total subject to taxation	82,684,062.56

Accompanying this report I have the honor to submit for the files of your office copies of the reports of the various territorial officials and boards for the last fiscal year which have been made to me and which are filed in my office.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD E. SLOAN,
Governor of Arizona.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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